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account system is the only one the state has a right to employ. In the contract system everything is for the interest of the contractor. Prisoners should not be transported if they are near their families or relations, who can come to see them, as this is helpful. In the Pennsylvania system there are no hospitals; each man is treated in his own room. We have tried the piece-price plan. It works as far as the prison and prisoners are concerned. When a prisoner leaves us he is not known, so his chance for employment is as good as anyone's. The reconvictions at the Pennsylvania prison are not over 25 per cent. for men discharged from the prison; but is as high as 50 per cent. for men who had been in other prisons.

The individual system is the least expensive in the end. There is less reason for punishments, as the prisoners are alone and easily managed. It does not promote lunacy, as sometimes asserted. There is a persistent opposition to this system in the United States, due to political partizanship. All changes tend towards individualization. First, herding is abandoned, and grading introduced; the further step is separation. No two persons are alike; many who come to prison are no worse than the men in the community where they live. They should not be compelled to associate with people who damage them; who would blackmail them afterwards by means of their knowledge of them.

*Prison Punishment.* WARDEN BRUSH. Proceedings of Nat. Prison Assoc., 1884-85.

The dark cell tends to brutalize and injure the intellect. Some prisoners care nothing about dark-cell punishment. Handcuffing men and standing them around the cell is the best method. If this does not work, we raise the man off his feet a little, which makes him yield. A man should be told that nobody desires to punish him, but the discipline of the prison must be upheld. The whip takes away the convict's manhood. In whipping, one loses the sympathy of the inmates; you must have them upon your side.

*Contribuzioni allo Studio delle anomalie del pterion nel cranio umano, ricerche di anatomia.* DRS. F. MARINO e L. GAMBARA. Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia. Firenze, 1889.

The anomalous data of the wormian bones of the pterion are found in almost all races, and prevail in the inferior races. As to the greater frequency of these bones in criminals as compared with normal men, Lombroso finds 16 per cent. in normal men, 23 per cent. in criminals, and 18 per cent. in the insane. Out of 114 craniums these authors found 28 with this anomaly (24 per cent.). The wormian bones of the pterion are more frequently united to each other in criminals than in normal men; according to Lombroso, 59 per cent. in criminals, and 68 per cent. in the insane, and 28 per cent. in normal men. These authors find the anomaly in prisoners 71 per cent. The presence of the wormian bones in the pterion is associated with the occipital median fossa; in normal men 4 per cent., in criminals 16 per cent., in savages 26 per cent., in the insane 14 per cent., in monomaniacs 16 per cent., according to Lombroso. The authors find that, in connection with the greater frequency of the pterion bones in criminals, there are other defects or arrests of development, and that this coincidence occurs more frequently in criminals. One thing that gives especial value to these results is, that the authors had access to a number of Italian museums.

*Ueber ein Universal-Kraniometer zur Reform des kraniometrischen Methodik.* DR. AREL v. TÖRÖK, Professor der Anthropologie, Budapest. Leipzig, 1888. pp. 135.

A universal method for measuring craniums is certainly a desideratum for the criminologist, since the results of one method are often incom-

parable with the results of another. The author says that there is no craniometrical work which treats in systematic connection the single problems of craniometry, which are taken up by different authors and on different occasions. Craniometrical technics is under such suspicion, that the most elementary questions cannot be solved without difficulties. To carry out a unified and systematic analysis from the different standpoints would fail, even if one had all the instruments and apparatus in use, because the instruments have been constructed for a special end, and therefore only a special result can be reached. The purpose of the author is not only to make a systematic investigation of the problems of craniometry up to the present time, but also to consider a whole series of problems which have hitherto been inaccessible on account of the craniometrical methods employed. There are those who allow their national spirit to control their scientific spirit, and those who treat the ideas of craniologists as naïve. There is no essential difference between the French and German systems, scientifically considered; one is as good as the other. The results of study on the cranium should be brought into more certain connection with the head of the living man. The German horizontal plane has great practical value, because it can be employed upon the cranium, and at the same time upon the head of the living man. The French horizontal plane is valuable, since, of all horizontal planes, it possesses the greatest stability with the plane of the orbital axes. But the assumption of the one plane does not necessarily exclude the other, as the "Frankfurter Vereinbarung" publicly declares.

Owing to the great complexity in the form of the cranium, and to the fact that the different racial craniums in many of their morphological variations can only be distinguished by the value of a differential, it is evident that the craniometrical characteristic of a racial cranium cannot be given by means of the single profile-angle and by the carrying out of the few (30) prescribed linear measurements. The two principal craniometrical problems are asymmetry and correlation. By making practical use of both the French and German systems, with the addition of a few new measurements, a large number of linear and angular measurements are given.

As the author gives that which is essential to all previous craniometrical methods, the work is valuable for any independent worker. His practical conclusion is, that one-sided craniometrical eclecticism must be abandoned, and the universal craniometer employed.

*Der Schädel des Raubmörders Schimak.* PROF. DR. MORIZ BENEDIKT. Medizinische Jahrbucher, v. Heft. Wien, 1888.

The author describes the cranium of a robber who had committed murder. It has interest, as being a very full description, by means of an apparatus of precision for measuring craniums, and further, on account of the individual. It is a small cranium; its development from behind forward decreases, so that the forehead is the least developed; it is very asymmetrical; the development of the hemispheres is inferior to that of the mass-development. From the above facts it follows that Schimak's cranium is of a high degree of inferiority.

*Cervelli di Delinquenti (superfici metopica); recherche di anatomia.* PROF. L. TENCHINI. Parma, 1885. pp. 118.

The writer gives the results of investigations on the frontal convolutions and fissures of 32 brains from the prison of Parma. His conclusions do not accord with those of Benedikt, according to which the first and second convolutions should be doubled, but are in harmony with those of Fleisch, Giacomini and Rüdinger. Yet cerebral anomalies are more frequent and varied in criminals than in normal men. The